



## Fact Sheet

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Foreign Agricultural Service  
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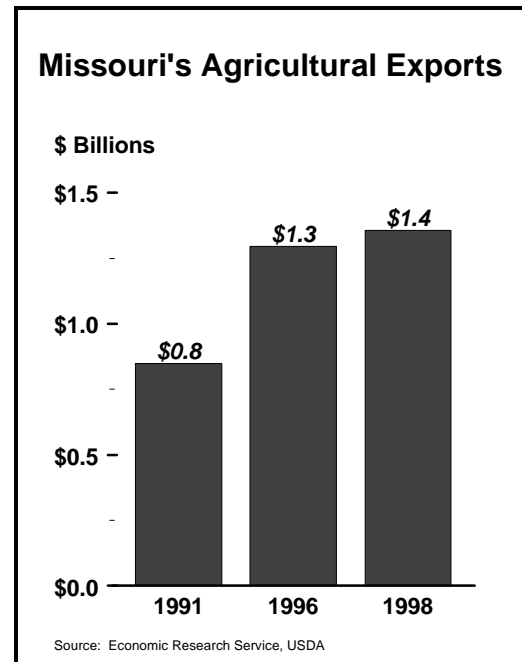
### *Permanent Normal Trade Relations with China* **What's at Stake for Missouri?**

Missouri is an important producer of agricultural products and a major exporter. As for exports, Missouri ranked 13th among all 50 states, with the value of agricultural products leaving the state estimated at \$1.4 billion in 1998. These exports help boost farm prices and income, while supporting jobs both on the farm and off the farm in food processing, storage, and transportation.

#### **Trade Benefits**

The following key products are important to Missouri, and expected to reap some of the largest export gains from China's accession to the World Trade Organization (WTO).

# **Soybeans and Products**—As the nation's sixth largest soybean producer, Missouri's soybeans and product exports worldwide were estimated at \$586 million in 1998. China is the world's largest growth market for soybeans and products, and has taken important steps under its WTO accession agreement to open its market to these products. Tariffs will be bound at a low 3 percent on soybeans and 5 percent on soybean meal with no quota limits. For soybean oil, the tariff will drop to 9 percent, and the tariff-rate quota and state trading will be eliminated by 2006.



# **Feed Corn**—Missouri is a large producer of feed grains, with feed grain and product exports worldwide estimated at \$225 million in 1998. China's grain policies are becoming more market-oriented and its WTO accession commitments will speed up this process, opening up real long-term opportunities for foreign grain suppliers. China committed to a nominal 1-percent tariff on all grains imported within a tariff-rate quota (TRQ). The TRQ on corn will be initially set at 4.5 million metric tons and grow to 7.2 million metric tons by 2004. Private traders will be permitted to handle 25 percent of imports under the TRQ, growing to 40 percent. In 1998, China imported less than 250,000 metric tons of corn from all countries. China's commitment to end export subsidies will reduce its price competitiveness for corn in other markets.

# **Wheat**—Missouri's wheat and product exports worldwide were estimated at \$142 million in 1998. China's grain policies are becoming more market-oriented and its WTO accession commitments will speed up this process, opening up real long-term opportunities for foreign suppliers. China committed to a nominal 1-percent tariff on all grains imported within a tariff-rate quota (TRQ). The TRQ on wheat will be initially set at 7.3 million metric tons and grow to 9.6 million metric tons by 2004. As a result of the 1999 U.S.-China bilateral agreement, China also agreed to import wheat and other grains from the Pacific Northwest. In 1998, China imported less than 2 million metric tons of wheat from all countries.

# **Poultry Meat**—Missouri's poultry and product exports worldwide were estimated at \$101 million in 1998. With imports accounting for 12 percent of total consumption, China is already the second leading market for U.S. poultry exports. Under its WTO accession agreement, China will cut its tariff in half (from 20 percent to 10 percent) by 2004 for frozen poultry cuts. There will be no quantity limits at these tariff levels. As a result of the 1999 U.S.-China bilateral agreement, China agreed to accept all poultry meat from the United States that is certified wholesome by USDA.